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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE "NEW AMERICAN," RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Thermometer July 12, 11 p. 788 class SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. chies malaria har-fever, chilis and catarrh; paradis hildren, trains leave Long Island City at 8:35 a. m k-35 p. m.; annex boat from foot of Pine st., 4.05 p. m.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The French newspapers treat the English excitement over the insults to the British Sag in Madagasear lightly; M. Ferry is reported as saying that the accounts from Madagascar have been exaggerated. = The cholera has spread from Tantah in the direction of Cairo. = American rifle team made practice scores at the long ranges yesterday. M. Kraszewski, the Polish author, has been son tenced to imprisonment for conspiracy. === The North German Gazette renews its attacks on Mr. Sargent. Several Orangemen were wounded at a parade in Ireland yesterday.

Domestic.—Ex-Senator Edward H. Rollins with

drew his name as a candidate for United States Senator from the New-Hampshire Legislature vesterday. ___ A State Forestry Association was formed at Albany. === The American Philological Association and the American Spelling Reform Association each held a session at Middletown, Conn. = Special Treasury Agent Horton, of Massachusetts, declined to resign and was dismissed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The American Institute of Instruction held a session at the Crawford House, N. H. ____ The University Convocation met at Albany.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The occupants of a house at Fort Washington were chloroformed on Monday night and the house was robbed. Orange Judd made an assignment yesterto B. S. Clark. = Joseph Steinhard shot his wife and himself in Ninth-ave.

Monitor defeated Eole for the Monmouth Cup: the other races were won by Keno, Panique, Buckstone, Navarro, Chickadee and Jim McGowan. Telegraph operators expressed dissatisfaction with the Western Union Company's new rule. An application to reduce Helen Leonard's bail was made. ___ James H. Marriott was discharged and rearrested. = Colonel Austen replied to General Jourdan on the Bockelman case. The Orangemen's observances were marred by a disturbance at Paterson. == Efforts are making to adjust the cutting of railway freight rates. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4124) grains), 82.61 cents. ___ Stocks were dull and fluctuated irregularly; they closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with chances of light rain and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 80°; lowest, 70°; average, 73%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The youth, Steinbart, who shot his wife last night, ought to be kept in prison at least until he arrives at the years of discretion. The person, civil or clerical, who wedded a youth of eighteen years to a girl of fifteen, did so in violation of law, and should also be pun-

Commissioner Evans evidently reads the newspapers more now than when he began his official duties. He dismissed Special Agent Horton yesterday. Had he not attempted to make places for his friends, at the expense of the Government, he might have spared himself a good deal of trouble.

No effectual way has yet been found to keep the trunk line railroads from breaking their pooling arrangement. Another conference is soon to be held to adjust existing differences. It is not probable, however, that there will be a railroad war, although this is the time of the year when such contests usually begin.

No contributor to the Fresh-Air Fund will regret his charity when he reads the account of the journey of the 462 children sent out on Monday. The reception which greeted the little ones at Troy is highly creditable to the people of that city, and especially to Mr. Tappen, who never wearies in well-doing.

The coupon frauds in the Finance Department promise to be a perennial subject of discussion. It is now reported that they reach as far back as 1876. It is a satisfaction to know that under the changed system of auditing recently prescribed by Controller Campbell such frauds are no longer possible Since Mr. Campbell became Controller he has instituted reforms that have brought the city largely increased revenues from ferry leases and in other ways, and he has earned the vacation which his physicians now advise bim to take.

There is danger that Egypt will have to be given over to the ravages of cholera. It made its appearance in two new places vesterday. Chibin and Zifteh. Chibin is at the terminus of a short railroad running from Tantah toward Carro, and Zifteh is on the Damietta branch of the Nile, and the terminus of another branch railroad. The infected district is now so large that the disease may be expected to spread hereafter with greater rapidity. The deaths at Damietta are decreasing in number, probably because the population has already been so greatly diminished.

The association which has undertaken to bring about a reform in spelling goes about its work in the right way. Membership does not commit one to any individual scheme of reform; but it is the purpose of the association to bring about a general conviction of the desirability of a change. When that work is accomplished the adoption of a scheme of revised spelling will be simplified. As Professor March says the subject of pronounciatian and spelling is one of the most difficult in linguistic science. It is neces-

skilled philologists in order to secure public attention. A good deal has already been accomplished by this association.

A general strike of telegraph operators would be almost as unfortunate as a strike of railroad employes. Happily, we have had no recent experience of the kind. It is to be hoped that the foolish talk of such a strike now has no good foundation. Of the 17,500 telegraph operators in this country, the secret organization known as the Brotherhood of Telegraph Operators claims a membership of about 15,000. It is not probable that an order to strike would be obeyed by more than a small part of that number. But that would greatly inconvenience the public, without benefiting the men. Strikes are a decidedly poor way to settle labor disputes, and are growing less in favor with the workmen, as the advantages of arbitration come to be better understood. It is a refreshing novelty, however, for any class of workmen to be threatening to strike in order to obtain for women employes the same pay as the men receive.

THE REPUBLICAN PROSPECT IN NEW-YORK. The Penrsylvania Republicans have done admirably. They have nominated a strong and popular ticket and given their nominees an unequivocal, unimpeachable platform to stand upon. With differences healed, with a common desire for victory and a common purpose to achieve it, they begin a canvass whose inevitable issue will be an overwhelming defeat

of their opponents. Will our New-York Republicans do as well ? That is the question that the country is asking to-day. We believe it can be answered in the affirmative. The information that reaches us from all parts of the State warrants the good hope that the coming convention will do its best. And a New-York State Republican Convention never did its best without organizing victory. A disposition is generally manifested to send faction to the rear and call old-fashioned Republicanism to the front-the Republicanism that antedates the unfortunate day when one part of the party began to call the other part " Half Breed," and in turn was itselt styled "Stalwart." Such a disposition has only to assert itself vigorously in the convention to insure results that will be as wise and harmonious as those just achieved in Pennsylvania.

There is everything in the political situation to stimulate the New-York Republicans. The record made by the present Republican State officers during the term which is soon to expire has been at all points creditable. They have been good and faithful public servants. In marked contrast has been the impression made upon the people by the representatives of the Democratic party that controlled the Senate and Assembly of 1882-'83. Those legislators were models of inefficiency. They shirked their most important duty, neither reducing nor equalizing taxation.

It will be easy for the New-York Republicans to beat themselves this fall. They can do so without half trying. But if they present a united front and make an aggressive campaign, the Democratic party certainly cannot beat them. The victory to be won is of large importance in itself and will render Republican success in the great Presidential struggle of next year all the easier. Our friends in every county realize all this and can be counted upon to come together in the right spirit and make the most of their opportunities. We have no fear of the result.

FRENCH INSULTS TO FOREIGN FLAGS. The French operations in Madagascar have been conducted without forethought and with precipitate haste. The fleet bombarded Majunga on May 20, drove out the Hova garrison and took possession of the Custom-House. This port lies on the northwest coast of the island and has been one of the military posts of the dominant race, the Hevas. in the territory of the Sakalavas, the warlike tribe over whose territory France claims a protectorate. Admiral Pierre after this first bloodless exploit made the circuit of the northern coast and an chored off Tamatave on the east side. This is the principal port of Madagascar, having a population of 6,000, including a large proportion of foreigners and as many as 500 British subjects. The ultimatum sent to the Queen of the Hovas from Majunga having expired by limitation, the Admiral bombarded Tamatave on June 13, captured the fort behind the town, occupied the Custom-House, and destroyed three villages on the coast. The garrison, consisting of 200 men, offered no resistance, but retreated in the direction of Antananarivo, where the Queen's army of 6,000 men is stationed. The French have made no impression upon the military power of the Hevas by firing upon and occupying these defenceless trading ports. The Queen's army remains inland and cannot be distodged until a column of troops is sent out from France. All that the Admiral has succeeded in doing is to interrupt foreign trade, to exasperate the English, American and German residents of Tamatave, and to involve France in international complications through sheer neglect of ordinary diplomatic precau-

The account given by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons of the insults offered by the French Admiral to the British Consul and of the arbitrary conduct of the garrison of marines will naturally excite resentment and indignation throughout England. The Consul, who was seriously sick when Tamatave was occupied, was ordered to leave the town within twenty-four hours; his secretary was arrested in his presence; and he himself died seven hours after receiving notice to quit, his disease apparently being aggravated by brutal conduct. Communications were stopped between a British man-of-war and the shore, and the flags of all the foreign Consuls were hauled down. An English missionary was arbitrarily arrested and demands for his release were insolently refused. This is a series of outrages which concerns Germany and the United States as well as England, for each Power has a Consular flag that has apparently been dishonored by the French commander, as well as subjects whose rights are to be protected against insult and wrong. It will be manifestly unjust, however, to condemn these proceedings on ex-parte testimony from the British consulate. Deliberate judgment should be reserved until the French Government has had an opportunity for making full explanations. The facts as they are now reported certainly have an ugly look, and despite the moderation of Mr. Gladstone's spe ch have created a feeling of indignation in England. The French Admiral, not having troops to cope with the native aimy inland, and being bent upon making a flourish of some kind on the coast, has apparently made war upon the foreign Consuls and residents. This is not a diplomatic mode of enlarging a commercial empire.

Of the ulterior consequences of this discreditable episode we do not entertain serious apprehensions. If the facts are as bad as the English reports represent them to be, the French Government will be constrained to make proper apologies to the three Governments and probably to recall Admiral Pierre. The main obsary to follow the opinions of experts and stacle in the way of an exchange of friendly ruption which they say exist in all branches of amount of about \$800.000 a year from the bread which he throws to them. He has just pur-

communications on the subject between Loudon and Paris is the French Foreign Ministerwho thinks oftener of producing small effects in politics than of wisely ordering great aftairs of State. He has an unfortunate temper for diplomacy and dislikes the English people. The Ministry, however, is headed by a strong and cautious statesman with a will of his own, and includes several of Gambetta's followers, who were taught by him to believe that the goodwill of England was indispensable to France. There is every reason to believe that the remoustrances from London will be heeded by the Government and that the relations of the two countries will remain unbroken. The Republic has the mistortune to be served at present by ill-educated diplomats at home and by ambitious commanders and intriguing consular agents abroad. But a people so courteous by training and so shrewd and calculating in judgment as the French will not sanction a policy of wanton affronts upon the honor and dignity of other nations.

CLEVELAND-M'DONALD. The funniest proposition ever seriously made comes from The (new) World. One can hardly be sure, it is true, whether that journal is ever in earnest, but if it is in this case, its reputation as an unconscious maker of jests is established. The proposition is to nominate for President Governor Cleveland, of New-York, for Vice-President Mr. McDonald, of Indiana. This is urged as a renomination of the "old ticket in principle, not in person." The "principle" is found in the fact that a Governor of New-York and an eminent citizen of Indiana were nominated in 1876; therefore, it is reasoned, the Governor of New-York and an eminent citizen of Indiana would surely win in 1884.

Mr. Cleveland is not Mr. Tilden. He has not the popularity derived by Mr. Tilden from overhauling of canal matters. Nobody the has suspected him of being a reformer; one has assailed him because of his real or apparent hostility to corrupt jobs. He has been a moderately well-meaning, rather weak and inefficient, and decidedly vague and colorless Executive. Nobody gets warm in speaking of him, either in praise or blame. He was a fair business man, nominated because he was supposed to know nothing about politics, and elected because it happened at that time that Republican voters wanted to defeat Mr. Folger. Nobody supposed that Mr. Cleveland would make a particularly good Governor, and he has not disappointed anybody except some of his personal supporters. A few of them imagined that he knew something about political affairs, and could conduct an important office in such a manner as to win great popularity, and they are sadly disappointed.

The fun of the proposition is that the cart is set to draw the horse. Mr. McDonald is really one of the ablest Democrats in the country, and one of the most popular. Having great strength in Indiana, a State of peculiar importance in a Presidential campaign, Mr. McDonald might well enough be nominated for President. He has the political experience which Governor Cleveland conspicuously lacks, and the learning, the knowledge of public affairs, the ability to deal with questions of National policy. Dissenting from him widely, we nevertheless recognize his ability and his power in discussion. But it is hard to dissent from Governor Cleveland about anything in particular. If he has ideas, we have not been able to detect them. In honesty Mr. McDonald is at least his equal; and it may be said to his credit that he has adhered to some unpopular opinions, with much courage and tenacity, to the wreck of any political ambition he may have. The (new) World's ticket is all tail and no head. Mc-Donald and Cleveland might not win, but it would not be absolutely ridiculous.

MR. RANDALUS CHANCES.

There is talk, in Democratic papers only, of the election of Mr. Randall to the Speakership by Republican votes. As ingeniously ex pounded by The Herald, the theory is that Mr. Randall may lack the number of votes necessary to nominate him in a Democratic caucus, and in that event thirty of his friends and all the Republicans may elect him, or he may have votes enough to get a nomination, but more than thirty Democrats may bolt, and in that event the caucus nominee of the Democrats may be elected by Republican votes. These are nice theories. Perhaps it is possible, considering the weakness of poor human na ture, that some stray Republican might be willing enough to help Mr. Randall to the Speakership. But there is one thing absolutely certain, and that is that Mr. Randall can never afford to be elected Speaker of the House by Republican votes. And no one seems to know this better than Mr. Randall himself. He is a Democrat, he says, and nothing else.

To his enemies, no doubt, it seems a good thing to represent that Mr. Randall is the especial favorite of the Republican members of Congress. By dint of this ingenious report it is supposed that stannch and stalwart Democrats may be induced to vote against the quasi Republican candidate. For some weeks we have been told every day by certain Democratic journals that Mr. Randall was peculiarly the Republican choice for the Speakership. Though nobody has been able to name a single Republican who would vote for him. or a single Republican member or newspaper that really favored his election, still the story has gone the rounds, as other stories do, without much challenging.

We suppose it safe to say that Mr. Randall will not receive a single Republican vote for Speaker of the House. If he gets the support of a majority in the Democratic caucus, nobody will have pluck enough to bolt, and he will have the entire Democratic vote in the House. If he should by any possibility be beaten in Democratic caucus, Mr. Randall would never dare to organize a bolt, nor would Republicans give him votes in preference to their own nominee. The whole scheme, so far as it depends upon the co-operation of Republican members, is in the last degree childish.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Accompanying the new Democratic war-cry, "Out with the rascale," from which so much is expected, goes the demand for a searching investigation of official dishonesty by the next Democratic House of Representatives. Indeed, if the next Presidential campaign is to be carried on upon the idea that the Republicans are "rascals," and as such must be driven out of office, the next Democratic House can hardly avoid setting on foot investigations in all the Departments and in all directions in order to establish the fact of their rascality. It would not do for a Democratic House to neglect or refuse to investigate the charges of rascality which they make themselves, and upon the strength of which they propose to go to the people for a verdict against the party in power. Not to investigate; not to offer to any attempt to unearth the dishonesty and cor-

the public service, would be to abandon the charges and admit that they were without foundation. In the absence of any issue which the Democracy dare raise or upon which they can unite, "Turn the rascals out" will do perhaps as well as any other war-cry, but it must not be forgotten that the prosecution of that sort of campaign calls for something besides empty, unsupported accusation and blackguard denunciation. This is especially true now that the Democrats have absolute control of cne branch of Congress and the power to investigate and overhaul to their hearts' content the administration of the past twenty years. We have observed intimations in various

Democratic quarters that the demand for investigation and the probability that the Democrats in the next House will comply with it are exciting serious alarm in the breasts of Republicans. It is intimated that at the mention of investigations a cold shudder thrills the whole Republican party at the prospect of its hidden rascalities being brought to light. Knowing something of the disposition and temper and the wishes of the Republican party in this particular, we beg leave to undeceive our Democratic friends. Republicans desire nothing so much as that their opponents shall keep up their new cry, " Turn the rascals out," and shall endeavor by investigation of the most thorough and searching character to unearth their wrong-doing and prove it on them. It will be a sore disappointment to all of us if they fail to undertake it. In the first place this cry, "Turn the rascals out," if well kept up and persisted in, will set people thinking about what the "rascals" have been doing these twenty years and more for which they should be turned out, and Republicans are more than willing to be judged by that record. It will set them thinking, too, what in all these years the gentlemen have been doing or trying to do who are just now so anxious to have the "rascals," turned out. Republicans are more than willing to go to the people on the simple question of character and to receive the popular verdict on the record of the two parties, the "rascals" and their accusers.

By all means let the coming Democratic House appoint all the investigating committees it can find work for, and let them do the work in the most thorough manner. No party ever existed that did not sometimes make mistakes; none that was entirely tree from time-serving and dishonest officials. The Republican party has not been exempt from the rule. But it can boast, and it has good reason to, that it has been quick to discover, admit and correct its own mistakes, and that the few bad men who have betrayed its trust and been guilty of official misconduct it has never screened but has pursued and punished. And it is no less true, for it also is matter of record, that in no case in which a Democratic House of Representatives has set out to investigate alleged Republican dishonesty or misconduct has it accomplished anything whatever except in several instances to entrap by accident some tricky pilfering Democrat. This is not the first time they have raised the cry that the Republicans were dishonest and corrupt and should be turned out of office on that account. They have raised it before and have had the opportunities offered them to prove it. The results have been only disastrous to themselves, though the public has been vastly extertained by them. They devoted pretty much one entire Congress to fishing for scandals, and only succeeded in keeping the country in a howl of laughter at their frantic efforts to keep their hooks out of the seats of their own

No, no, we would not have them change their war-ery, and we certainly would not have them forbear to investigate. Let it be the first business of the House after it has organized in December to start out investigating committees in all-directions with instructions to procure good reasons for turning the "rascals" out. Let no time be lost. The public is impatient for the comedy to begin.

HARBOR ABUSES. been gradually lessening the time to Europe, but there is danger that this advantage may be in part lost to New-York by the deterioration of its harbor-one of the finest in the world. The channels have been injured by the dumping into them of ashes and mud, which form bars and threaten to create serious obstructions to pavigation. The bad effect is already felt, and it promises to be of rapid growth from the fact that ocean stramers are constantly being increased in size and constructed with a view to greater speed. If the harbor, through the careless administration of the laws for its protection, becomes too shallow and dangerous for such boats, they will go elsewhere. Within a short time three large ocean steamers have grounded while passing in or out of the port, and several other cases have been reported since the beginning of the year. Last week the City of Rome was detained outside the bar at Sandy Hook because of the fear of grounding in entering the harbor during a fog.

The trouble is caused largely by dredging boats, which commit their unlawful acts at night. The Coney Island channel and the fourteen-foot channel just south of it have been badly damaged. Neither the Swash Channel, the main ship channel, ror Gedney's Channel has been much injured; but if the unlawful dumping is permitted to go on it is only a question of time when those channels will also begin to fill up. The Swash Channel is the favorite one for ocean steamers. But it has been obstructed for more than a year by the wreck of the Nankin, about which a shoal has been forming. It is not creditable to the Federal authorities, whose business it is to remove the wreck, that the work has not done long ago. There is a sixteen-foot shoal near the Swash Channel, and the wreck of a schooner lies between Sandy Hook and the Southwest Spit. The Government should remove those obstructions at once, and then there would be no difficulty in bringing any existing vessel into the harbor. It appears absurd to spend large sums in improvements at Hell Gate and on the Harlem River, while permitting the harbor to be shoaled for lack of the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in removing sunken wrecks, and for want of care in other ways.

While it has been decided that the National authorities have the power to prevent the shoaling of the harbor, there are State and city officials who are specially appointed for that purpose. There is a Board of Pilot Commissioners, and there is a Shore Inspector, whose business it is to prevent mud and ashes from being dumped into the harbor. They complain of insufficient appropriations, and that while the law prohibits the dumping of mud and ashes there is no provision for the enforcement of the prohibitory section. These officials have been a long time in finding this out. If they were as earnest and active in protecting the harbor from injury as they ought to be, they would either enforce the law or have secured the necessary aid from the Legislature. A Board of Pilot Commissioners which invariably prove the rascalities they charge; not to make | transacts public business in secret, and which upholds the pilots in exacting fees to the

commerce of the port, might naturally be expected to plead insufficient appropriations for its neglect of duty.

It is time that the people of New-York gave more earnest consideration to this question of barbor facilities. The city has long been disgraced by rotten and inconvenient wharves which an incompetent Dock Department has failed to improve greatly, though expending large sums of money. Though surrounded by water, a large percentage of the vessels have to load away from the wharves of the city, thus incurring additional expense for lack of dock facilities. The wharfage rates and the elevator charges are higher than in other ports. The piers are made into storehouses and the streets in front of them are almost impassable. The pilots and other port officers have been permitted to levy enormous exactions upon shipping, and now as a finishing stroke contractors are allowed to fill up the channels with mud and ashes. Is it not about time for a radical reform ?

In a recent letter to Henry Watterson and the other members of the Art Committee of the Southern Expesition, in answer to a request, Mr. Tilden remarks: "I have received your letter requesting the loan of Mr. Hundington's portrait of myself and of the picture designated as 'A Hopeless Case,' for the use of the Southern Exposition to be held at Louisville." Was there more than one picture?

The resolution passed by the House of Commons in tavor of preventing the importation of cattle into Great Britain from the United States was disingennous, to say the least. In reality it was a Protection resolution, designed to check the exportation of live cattle from this country and to encourage home production. It was a motion carried in the interest of the agricultural classes in the United Kingdom, and was intended as a measure of self-protection against foreign competition. But while the purpose was plain, it was clumsily disguised in the debate The dishonest plea was offered that it was necessary to afford England security against the extension of the foot-and-mouth disease, and consequently that importations must be restricted to Scandinavia and British North America. Mr. Chaplin took the bull by the horns and astonished the House with the assertion that the population of America was increasing so rapidly that its surplus meat supply could no longer be depended upon in England. The Government opposed the resolution and argued that its adoption would cause an enormous loss to English consumers, but the Conservatives sasily succeeded in stampeding the House. If the Conservatives had evinced more honesty and advocated this policy on the genuine ground of Protection, their action would not have been discreditable Americans, at least, would have respected it, if the right motives had been assigned for it, however little they might have thought of the consistency or humanity of a country that professes Free Trade, but seeks to practise Protection-on food products

"It is all but certain," remarks The Buffalo Courier, "that Pennsylvania in the Presidential contest will adhere to the Republican cause." qualifying "but," as here used, is without doubt the most superfluous word ever set up since the noble art of printing was invented.

It is intimated that Governor Pattison is not enjoying "confidential relations" with leading Pennsylvania Democrats. If the report be true then Pattison may be said to have followed the copy set by his gubernatorial brother Cleveland. But Pattison must not expect to succeed in this rôle as well as New-York's Governor. For Cleveland has a positive genius for not enjoying confidential relations with the Democratic managers. In this particular, unless Tammany Hall is greatly mistaken, he is one of the ablest Governors she ever helped to elect.

The Democrat in Pennsylvania who can extract any comfort out of the action of the Republican State Convention that nominated Livsey and Niles would find no difficulty in distilling honey out of the remainder biscuit after a voyage.

"We are all marching," says The Dayton Demoerat " to the music of the old Democracy of Thomas Jefferson." O come now! That sort of music ceased very long ago. Why, even its echo became as silent as a deaf and dumb asylum as far back as 1860. What The Democrat doubtless meant to say was, " We are all marching to the music of the old war for spoils."

Governor Cleveland is credited with being the The improvements in shipbuilding have best fisherman of the season on Niagara River. Evidently, then, he understands how to catch much better than he does how to catch men-Tammany Senators, for instance. The hook, in the shape of a veto message, which he cast into the Senate Chamber to catch the three Tammanyites whom he desired to vote for Mr. Murtha came back to him empty. The trouble was that he used gall and wormwood for bait. We venture to say that he presents a more seductive bait to the Niagara fishes.

> The Minnesota Prohibitionists, by a vote of 44 to 26, rejected a resolution favoring a tariff for revenue only. Their conduct is well calculated to render the Democratic party more than ever the friend and admirer of free rum-provided that such an increase of devotion is possible.

The Liberal party in England, after opposing Lord Beaconsfield's purchase of the Suez shares in 1876, is now committed to a much larger financial transaction in the same securities. At that time the Khedive was allowed to draw at sight for about \$20,000,000 on Messrs. Rothschilds' house, and the British Government subsequently covered the payment by the issue of Exchequer bonds, bearing three and a haif per cent interest. The shares purchased of the Khedive were 176,602 in number. and represented about two-fifths of the whole capital. The prospective dividends on them down to 1894 had been forfeited before the opening of the Canal, so that the shares implied proprietary rights without profits. Lord Beaconsfield provided, however, for the payment of interest at 5 per cent on the purchase-money, and this interest has been regularly paid from that time. The Liberal Government has now arranged for a loan of \$40,000,000 for construction purposes with interest at three and a half per cent. This will make a total invest ment of \$60,000.000 in the two Suez Canals. The loan is nominally redeemable in fifty years, but there is only a remote probability that the company will ever be called upon to pay anything more than the interest. The British Government by doubling its two-lifths investment in the Canal property practically secures control of a majority of the stock.

Congressman Townshend says he "could specify some very prominent Republicans in the West who are not going to vote for the party's candidates so long as anything like the present management continues." "Could specify," it will be observed. Only he does not specify, because, he says, with the air of a man enveloped in fog and padlocked full of the secrets of his fellow-men, he is " not at liberty to mention names." Oh Townshend! Don't let us burst with unsatisfied longing. Tell us his name.

In one and the same breath Governor Cleveland announces his determination to keep his hands off the Democratic State Convention and suggests a candidate for Secretary of State. His attitude recalls the story of the man who said to his young wife, when the subject of naming the baby came up: "I have no feeling in the matter-call bim what you like, provided his name is John Henry."

PERSONAL.

Mayor Low, of Brooklyu, will spend three days a week at his office this summer and the remaining four with his wife at Lake Mohonk.

Mr. John Collier's portrait of the late Charles Darwin has been etched by Leopold Flameng. It is a most simple and life-like portrait, representing the illustrious naturalist squarely facing the spec-tator, wearing his well-known loose overcoat, and holding his old slouch hat in his hand,

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron takes great interest in fish culture. He has a trout stream, whose mottled depizens leap out of the water to catch bits of

chased the abandoned State fish hatchery at Done gal and is about to stock a large pond with various kinds of fish. He also devotes much attention to his farm, and has in a single field a hundred acres of timothy, from which he expects to cut nearly three hundred tons of hay.

The thousands of friends and former parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng. sr., will be glad to know that he has quite recovered his recent sickness and is now in as good health as can be expected at the advanced age of eighty-four, On Wednesday next he and Mrs. Tyng will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. They were married in 1833 by Bishop White, while Dr. Tyng was rector of St. Paul's, Philadelphia. Mrs. Tyng was the daughter of Thomas Mitchell, esq., of that city.

The final competition in Paris for the execution of statues of Ledru Rollin and Etienne Marcel has been decided in favor of MM. Steiner and Idrae, respectively. Steiner's model of the Ledru Rollin statue represents the famous Revolutionist standing erect with his left hand resting on an urn inscribed with the words "Vox Populi" and supported by a young oak sapling, while the right points downward across his breast at this allegorical design, At the foot of the statue are the words: "Le suffrage Universel c'est la République." The atti-tude is spirited and commanding, the figure seeming to direct the attention of some public assembly to the design typifying the sovereignty of the people. To M. Steiner is due, it will be remembered, the re-cently erected statue of Rouget de l'Isie.

Herr Lipke, member of the German Reichstag, relates the following anecdote of Garibaldi, showing the sentiments he held, toward the end of his life, toward Bismark. "On the 6th of April, 1882," he says, "at Palermo, when Menetti Garibaldi introduced me to his father, he begged me not to speak to him in French, for though Gambaldi spoke the language it always went against the grain with him. It was in the presence of Menotti and Signor Frazzini, an old friend of the family, that Garibaldi used these words: 'Germany has done a great service to the world in humilating the French mation.' In the course of conversation he expressed his sincere admiration of Bismark, only regretting that the Chancellor had seen fit to enter into negotiations with the Vatican."

WASHINGTON, July 12.-The Secretary of the Treasury, who has been spending a few days at his home in Geneva, is expected at the Treasury Department on Saturday.

BERLIN, July 12 .- The North German Gazette says that Prince Bismarck will for some time require the greatest care and absolute rest in order to recover his health.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is reported in Philadelphia that the dies for King Kulakana's new coluage will not be struck at the United States Mint, but by some private die sinker, and that the minting will be done not in Philadelphia but in

A young man in Houston County, Ga., was recently converted under circumstances outwardly similar to those which resulted in the transformation of Saul of Tarsus. During a revival service he scornfully relected the offer of a Bible and went home to work on he farm. While in the field a great light shone about him and he fell to the ground. He had been struck by light-ning, and when he had recovered consciousness he is no time in buying a Bible, and a few days afterward was one of the most zealous converts in the commun.

san Francisco.

It was not a ghost which pulled the air-brake cord and mysteriously brought an Erie train to a sudden stop three separate times last Tuesday morning. Rallroad engineers are said to be superstitious, but the conductor is generally a practical man, and the conductor of this particular train was determined to solve the puzzle. He set a watch on every platform and on all the passengers, but he did not catch the culprit until he opened a scaled express car. Therein he found a baby elephant consigned to a Chicago showman, with a tranquil and benevolent expression on its face and its trunk actually grasping the cord at that very moment.

Long Island Sound has had some queer visitors during the present year. The season was opened by a large right whale which appeared to an old captain near New-London and almost drove him out of h's skin with longing for a harpoon and a small boat. Last week an ailigator was seen lazily drifting past the Yale boat-house, and on Tuesday last a fish so curious that it made the eyes of Captain Ralph Hill as big as its own was caught by that veteran fisherman off Guilford and sent to New-Haven for identification. Professor Vetrill, of the Peabody Museum, Immediately pronounced it aspecimen of the Tarpum, or like Eye species very much at home in the Gulf of Mexico, but as entirely out of place in Long Island Sound as Cacar Wilde is at a lecture platform.

The special correspondent of The London Standard writes that Tamatave, the principal port of Madagascar, has no harbor, but within a coral reef is a smooth anchorage. The forest comes down to the short and the houses of the little town are almost concealed by the wealth of tropical vegetation. The huts are built of bamboos, paim leaves and the staves of rum casks, and in every but there is a cask of rum on tap. The Covernor lives in the fort, which is circular, about 156 yards in diameter, protected by earthworks and masonry of retailation. The Queen has at her command, it is stated, 6,000 well-disciplined troops. The troops which Mr. Cameron saw were all tail, lithesome men, of the usual Hova-Malay type, with high cheek bones and long lanky hair. There is also a large body of spearmen, Mr. Cameron's description of the artiflery he saws. Tamatave only serves to raise a smile; but the Hova possess, in his belief, some 5,000 Spiners and from 10,004 to 15,000 American Remington rifles.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Carlisle is said to be making ready to begin a vigorous canvass for the Speakership. He has doubtless concluded that he is not Mr. Randall's match as an intriguer and that unless he strikes out upos another path from that he has been travelling he might as well withdraw from the race. It is reported that he is about to start on a tour of the Northern and Eastern States to drum up votes. He will look for them chieff at the summer capitals of the various States and at resorts where Congressmen are spending the hol weather. Mr. Carlisle is an able gentieman; but when after giving Samuel J. Kandail six months the start, he suddenly begins to hint for votes with a brass band and a torchlight procession, he shows a want of tact that at ordinary ward politician would despise.

Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, when interviewed by a Chicago Times reporter about Republicas Presidential possibilities, made the following prediction "I am very positive that David Davis is becoming a very promising candidate. I have just completed a t ret nonths' lecturing tour in the East and I have bear many good words spoken for him by leading politicisms His record has been so clear, and his head so anced at all times, that he would capture the entire conservative vote of both parties. Leen he is very popular in the South, and would be very likely to carry several Southern States. It goes without saying that he would poll the full vote of his party, and he would be dieted by the largest majority that has been awarded a President sluce the existence of two political parties.

The Ohio Democrats are industriously strivng to cajole the colored men in that State to vote to Headly. They are widely advertising the fact that he left his party years ago because it upheld slavery, and they point to this as a striking lilustration of principle rising above partisanship. These Democrats must For whatever Hoadly believed, the party that is supporting him did its best to prevent the colored mas from securing the ballot. The Democratic Legislature from securing the ballot. The Democratic Legislature of Ohio passed a resolution withdrawing the randomization of the Fourteenth Amendment when a previous kepablican Legislature had passed, and stubbornly opposed its adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Unless the colored nen can forget these facts, Hondly will have blook elsewhere for the recruits needed to offset the Detacratic mossbacks who will refuse to you for him.

PUBLIC OPINION.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' REPUBLICAN PRACTICAL Prom The (new -very new in fact, bab) ish) World.
THE (very old) TRIBUNE of New-York finds sentic merriment in calling the Democratic party to party of dedgers. When The Very old Printers of New York can get the less old Pribune of Cancago to a. 88 with it as to whether the Republican party is a protec-tionist party or a free-trade party, the scalle ner-insta-of The (very old) Thistone of New-York will be less painful to the audience.

THE NIAGARA FALLS IMPROVEMENTS.

THE NIAGARA FALLS IMPROVEMENTS.

HALF A LOAF, A WHOLE LOAF, OR OUTLYING BISCUITS.

From The Bugfulo Commercial Advertiser.

While conceding the desirantity or having the
view or the river at Warripool Kapids and at the Warripool cared for by the State and made accessible to be
public without price, we must say that, in our opinion,
these points are so far subordinate in interest to the
Palls scenary proper that we think the Commission justfled in rejecting Mr. Vanx's proposals. The Tathers, in
favoring the plan, says: "Half at leaf is indeed betafthan no bread, but a whole louf is twice as good as and
a joad." But this does not put the case fairly. It is a
question between securing a whole loaf with a couple of
outlying biscuit, or being content with the loar and leftting the biscuit go, lest in reacting for them we get as
bread at all. It must not be foreother that me bid
authorizing the appointment of this Commission was
only passed by a narrow majority; that the celleme is
not very widely and strongly supported, and that any indications of a tendency toward an entargement of the
original plan and larger expenditures will be used with
effect by the encourse of the measure when the Commission's report comes up for debate in the Legislature.

The reservation scenes proper is not really concerned
with any property below the new suspension arises, and